Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,198. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

NOTICE.

WALKER, THOMSON, and CO. beg leave to give intimation, That on the 25th of December the price of their PORT WINE will be advanced.

Leith, Nov. 23. 1799.

ON SALE AT LEITH,

A Quantity of ST PETERSBURGH OUTSHOT HEMP, of a particular good quality.

Apply to Robert Hepburn, Perth. Nov 21. 1799.

CARRIAGE HORSES TO BE SOLD,
At Drysdale's Stable Yard.

A PAIR of very CAPITAL BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, now seven years old, of grand figure, and perfectly steady in harness—the property of a Gentleman, who parts with them for no fault.

NEW VIRGIN HONEY.

ROBERT SHEPPARD, Tea Dealer, South Bridge Street, has for Sale, a quantity of the FINEST VIRGIN HONEY, Only 8s. per Pint in Jars.

A fair allowance will be made to dealers who buy a quantity. Orders, with money, punctually answered.

SUGAR, RUM, WINE, AND PIMENTA.
To be Sold by Auction,

Within the Assembly Rooms, Leith, on Friday the 13th December 1799, at eleven o'clock forenoon—About
300 Hhds. JAMAICA RAW SUGARS,
8 Puncheons of RUM, out of Bond,
60 Bags of PIMENTA, and
10 Pipes of PORT WINE.

Samples to be seen at the counting-house of
WM. SIBBALD & CO.

BERWICKSHIRE TAXES.

THE Collector of the Land Tax of the county of Berwick hereby gives notice, that for receipt of the first instalment of the INCOME TAX, he will attend at Dunse the first Wednesday, at Greenlaw the first Thursday, and at Eyemouth the first Friday of December next, and hopes for punctual payment.

He has also to desire, that such as have not paid their other taxes, *due at and preceding the 5th of April last*, they will order payment of that arrear at same time; for otherwise (in justice to such as paid that tax in due time) he will call upon the defaulters for payment, by name, and mention the sum due, in a future advertisement.

DAVID RENTON.

Cess Office, Eyemouth, Nov. 20, 1799.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

WHITEHOUSE, south side of Burntsfield Links, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, and six bed-rooms, with closets, kitchen, servants hall, servants rooms, &c. There is a complete set of offices, coach-house, and stable of six stalls.

Apply to Mr Lamb, upholsterer, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

BREWERY AND BREWING UTENSILS.
To be Let and entered to immediately,

THAT BREWERY at the North Back of the Canongate, possessed by Mrs Murray, with the Brewing Utensils. If moreagreeable the Brewing Utensils will be disposed of by a valuation.—Apply at the Brewery.

VALUABLE SALMON FISHINGS.
To be Let, after the 11th December 1800,

ALL the SALMON FISHINGS belonging to Lord Gray, extending between two and three miles upon the river Tay, below Perth.

All offers for the above valuable fishings to be addressed to Lord Gray, Upper Harley Street, London; and it is requested that strangers will pay attention to this advertisement, as they will be let for seven years without reserve, to the highest bidder, *upon finding security.*

SALMON FISHING IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be Let for 21 years, or such other term as shall be agreed on, and entered to on the 12th of December next,

THE SALMON FISHING on the Water of CONON, situated ten miles from Inverness, and two miles from Dingwall, both sea-port towns. This is the only Cruive Fishing on the Water, and well known to be extremely valuable.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made at Edward Hay, Esq. of Newhall, by Haddington, or Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom also offers may be sent.

SCOTS FIR TIMBER.

ABOUT 7000 old SCOTS FIR TREES, containing at an average, about 12 solid feet of Timber each Tree, are to be sold by roup within the New Inn at Inverary, upon Thursday the 12th day of December, 1799, (and not on the 14th November as formerly advertised) at noon—unless previously disposed of by private bargain, of which notice will be given.

The Trees are growing within a quarter of a mile or thereby of the shore of Lochfine, where they may be conveniently shipped.

The purchaser must cut down the Trees and carry them away.

For other particulars apply to Mr Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh; or Mr Graham, Inverary.

GRASS PARKS AT HOPETOUN HOUSE.

To be SET by public roup, upon Saturday the 30th November 1799 (upon the grounds) for one year, from Christmas next to Christmas 1800, for pasture only,

SEVERAL Very Fine OLD GRASS PARKS, containing in whole near 400 acres, all sufficiently inclosed and well watered. The Parks are of different sizes, containing from 10 to 150 acres, and, to accommodate tenants, will be exposed separately.

Robert Boyd, at Hopetoun House, will show the Parks; and the roup will begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

TO CREDITORS.

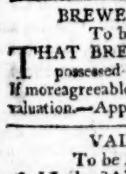
THE Creditors of JOHN M'INTOSH, Bookseller, Dundee, are hereby requested to lodge their claims against him, with the vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, with Patterson Saunders, writer, Dundee, trustee on his estate, betwixt and the 1st day of February next, 1800—on which day, a dividend of the produce of his effects will be made. Those who neglect to do so will receive no part of the first dividend.

Dundee, Nov. 13. 1799.

THE CREDITORS OF

THE Deceased ALEXANDER CUNNYNGHAM, of Lathrisk, Clerk to the Signet, are requested to meet, by themselves or their doers, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 4th December 1799, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to name new arbiters, and renew the deed of accession; to the end that the outstanding debts due to the estate may be sold, and the trust finally wound up and ended.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, DIRECT,



The Union Shipping Company's armed Smacks,
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER Master—and
SPRIGHTLY PACKET,
JAMES TAYLOR Master,

Will take in goods, the former till Tuesday, at noon; and the latter till Friday, at three o'clock afternoon, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co.'s Office, Leith, Nov. 25. 1799.

PRIZE VESSEL AND CARGO FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, and Company, Leith, on Thursday the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Dutch Fishing Vessel
DEN UNGE INGER MARICHIN,
Burden about 100 tons, WILLEM VINKE Master,
Also the Cargo,
Consisting of 359 Casks Salted COD-FISH,

Captured in the North Sea, and brought into Leith by his Majesty's armed lugger Jane, JAMES HALDANE TAIT, Esq. Commander.

To be gained:

SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS,
By purchasing One English Ticket, at £. 15 15 0
THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS,
By Half a Ticket, at £. 8 2 0
FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS
By a Quarter of a Ticket, at £. 4 2 0
SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
By an Eighth of a Ticket, at £. 2 1 0
AND
THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS,
By a Sixteenth of a Ticket, at £. 1 1 0

A GRAND SCHEME.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1799,
BEGINS DRAWING MARCH 3, 1800.

2	Prizes of	L. 30,000	10 Prizes of	L.	1,000
3	—	20,000	10	—	500
3	—	10,000	26	—	100
4	—	5,000	54	—	50
5	—	2,000	16,650	—	18

First-drawn 20th Day 20,000
First-drawn 26th Day 30,000

The two last Capitals are included in the Scheme.

TICKETS and SHARES are selling at the Licensed Lottery-Offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland, at the above low prices.

AREA FOR BUILDING,
And an Unfinished House in the New Town.

To be Sold by Public Roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 27th of November curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

AN AREA for BUILDING, feued by John Hay, Builder, being the corner stance between Prince's Street and South Charlotte Street, upon the west side of the street, measuring about 52 feet square, with the benefit of the mutual gable of the adjoining house. This Area has many advantages, its situation is eligible; it is mostly cleared of earth, and there is a quarry of free stone in it.

Also, that UNFINISHED DWELLING HOUSE, being the top storey of No 23. South Castle Street, west side, above the house of Mr Adam Bruce, writer, with two Cellars, Necessary-house, and half of a Water-cistern. The house has been built for some years, and may be finished at a small expence, to the windows, flooring, and standards for the divisions are mostly completed. When finished it will let or sell well.

For particulars apply to Walter Moir accountant, No. 9. South Castle Street.

SALE OF SUBJECTS
IN ST MARY'S WYND AND BOYD'S CLOSE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 23d day of December next, at six o'clock afternoon,

SUNDRY HOUSES, STABLE, and a YARD in St Mary's Wynd and Boyd's Close, which belonged to the late Mr JOHN HOME, Coachmaker in Edinburgh, possessed by sundry tenants, at a rent of 89l. 5s. Sterling, either together or in the following lots, as purchasers may incline:

LOT I.—HOUSE and YARD possessed by Robert Culbert, on the east side of St Mary's Wynd, rented at 16l. Sterling, upon a tack of which nine years are to run after Whitsunday next.

LOT II.—A TENEMENT on the south side of the entry from St Mary's Wynd to Boyd's Close, presently possessed by David Downie, William Alexander, and Richard Withrington, at the rent of 12l. 13s.

LOT III.—Another TENEMENT, contiguous to the last, and on the east side thereof, presently possessed by Andrew Thomson, Miss Murray, Mr Oliver, and Mrs Reid, at the rent of 11l. 6s.

LOT IV.—Two TENEMENTS in Boyd's Close, possessed by Andrew Melrose, Mrs Chirnside, John Macdonald, James Ritchie, Mrs Allan, and Thomas Paterson, at the rent of 14l. 18s. Sterling.

LOT V.—A TENEMENT on the west side of Boyd's Close, possessed by James Murdie and others, at the rent of 13l. 8s. Sterling.

LOT VI.—A PAINTING-HOUSE, with a large CELLAR and DWELLING-HOUSE in the same Close, possessed by Robert Aitken, painter, at the rent of 14l. Sterling.

LOT VII.—A STABLE and HAY LOFT on the west side of St Mary's Wynd, possessed by Mr Maclaurin, at the rent of 7l. upon a tack of which two years are to run after Whitsunday next.

The first six lots are held burgage of the town of Edinburgh; the seventh lot is held feu of the town, for 1s. 8d. Sterling of feu-duty, and the public burdens are very trifling.

For further particulars apply to William Wilson, writer, No. 5, South Frederick Street, or John Greig, ironmonger, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ROSS.
Day of Sale Fixed.

To be Sold, by public roup, on Friday the 6th of December next, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at two o'clock P.M.

I. THE LANDS of BALBLAIR, lying in the parish of Fearn, containing about 200 acres, and presently let for about 44 bolls victual.

II. The LANDS of MIDFEARN, lying in the parish of Edderton and county aforesaid, containing about 1712 acres.—These lands are beautifully situated on the south side of the Frith of Tain, and within 10 miles of the Royal Burgh of Tain. The moors abound with all kinds of game, and are well calculated for sheep pasture.

The lands will be shewn by the respective tenants; and for further information application may be made to Mr Swinton, W. S. Queen's Street.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain,) within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 17th day of December next, betwixt the hours of two and three in the afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KIRKMICHAEL, with the Village thereof, and certain other Lands and Superiorities within the parish of Kirkmichael, and county of Perth, belonging to William Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

These lands and superiorities afford a Freehold Qualification in the county of Perth. They are of considerable extent, and capable of great improvement. The rental is about 300l. Sterling per annum, and the teinds are valued and exhausted.

For further particulars application may be made to the proprietor at Balmoral, by Kincardine-Oniel, or to Charles Mackintosh, W. S. who will show the progress of writs, rental, and articles of roup, &c.—Offers for a sale by private bargain will be received by the proprietor, or the said Charles Mackintosh, before the day of roup.

N. B.—The greatest part of the price may, (if agreeable to the purchaser,) remain in his hands for some years.

VALUABLE FARMS OF SOUTHESK, IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR, TO LET.

THE following FARMS to be Let for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon:

1. HAUGHS OF KINNAIRD, containing upwards of 285 acres of arable land, besides valuable pasture. This farm lies between Brechin and Montrose; the soil, situation, climate, access to markets and manure, are what a taxsman should wish for. The dwelling house and farm offices are good and commodious.

2. POWIS, containing about 180 acres arable.—This farm is in a high state of cultivation, having been lately limed at the rate of 50 bolls shells to the acre, consists of a desirable proportion of clay and black ground. The houses in complete repair. The distance from Montrose three miles, and only half a mile from a good pier, where grain is shipped and lime landed.

3. LIGHTON HILLS, containing about 180 acres arable acres, besides a large field of good pasture.

4. COLDCOATS, about 80 acres.

These two farms are situated about half way between Brechin and Montrose.

Apply to Mr Greenhill, at Old Montrose, by Montrose, who has power to give every encouragement to good tenants.

PHIN & PATISON,
SOUTH BRIDGE STREET,

HAVING now received the whole of their purchases, consisting of every FASHIONABLE VARIETY for the SEASON, carefully selected from the first Manufacturers in the different branches—They particularly recommend their Capital Assortment of BLACK LACES, THREAD ditto, Printed Calicoes, Muffs from *five shillings* to *fifteen pounds*, Ruffs, Opera Handkerchiefs, and Furriery of every description. Dimitties and White Calicoes, very cheap.

N. B.—An assortment of WELCH FLANNELS and DIMITTIES, sold wholesale on commission.

ADJOURNED SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of December 1799, between the hours of two and three afternoon,

LOT I.—THE Freehold Estate and Barony of MAINS of SOUTHWICK, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of upwards of 1800 acres English statute measure of arable, pasture, and meadow ground, well inclosed and subdivided, mostly with durable stone dykes. In point of situation, the estate is pleasantly situated, being near to the shore of Solway Frith, opposite to Maryport, twelve miles south of Dumfries, four miles west from the mouth of the Nith, and the water of Southwick is navigable up to the lands.—There are thriving valuable coppice woods and plantations, above forty years growth, on the estate, with an excellent mansion-house. The valuation is 472l. Scots.—William Baird, overseer, will shew the premises.

LOT II.—The Lands of DODHOUSE, and DODHOUSERIGG, twenty miles south of Edinburgh, eleven south of Haddington, on the road to, and in the parish of Lauder, and measuring about 1000 acres; upwards of 200 thereof has been improved with lime and dung. There is an onstead of houses, in sufficient repair upon the lands, and the tenant will shew the same.

Apply to Henry Jardine, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; who has powers to conclude a private bargain between and the day of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT—UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE Remaining Part of the ESTATE of DUNSTAFFNAGE is to be exposed to Sale by auction, within the Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 4th of December 1799, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, in the following Lots:

LOT I.—The Lands of KILCHIARAN and BALLUIR, lying in the Island of Lesmore.

There is no heritable right to the teinds; but they appear to have been valued by the Sub-commissioners of the Presbytery of Argyll at 4 bolls of bear, and 5 bolls of meal, parsonage teinds, and 2l. Scots of vicarage.

The lands hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochnell, for the yearly payment of 8l. 13s. 4d. Scots, or 14s. 5d. 4-12ths Sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the valued teind and other burdens, is 132l. 6s. 7d. 8-12ths, and the upset price is 3574l. 18s. 10d. Sterling.

LOT II.—(Formerly Lot 4th,) The Lands of SOUTH and NORTH ARDCHONNEL, with the Waulk Mill thereof; Ardchonnellaltrick, with the Mill thereof; Baranchaltine, and Baranreich, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishop's teinds.

The lands of South and North Ardchonnel hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochnell, for payment of 4l. Scots and 6 merks, 6s. 8d. and 20s. in name of shearing silver, with a kain wedder. The other lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of 7l. 15s. 8d. 7-12ths Sterling, including the usual converted price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of the Bishop's fourth of the teinds and other burdens, is 269l. 7s. 7d. 6-12ths Sterling, and the upset price is 7273l. 5s. 10d. Sterling.

LOT III.—(Formerly Lot 5th.) The Lands of UPPER AUCHAVAICH, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishop's teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of 1l. 5s. 9d. 1-12th Sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the Bishop's fourth of the teinds and other burdens, is 53l. 15s. 11d. 3-12ths sterling, and the upset price is 1452l. 10s. 3d. 3-12ths Sterling.

LOT IV—(formerly Lot VI.) The Lands of DUNSTAFFNAGE, BALUIR, DUNBEG, (with the Pertinent of Taynahularich, (Pennyfour, Upper and Lower Glencrutten, Glencruttenbeg, Lands of Lower Achavaich, and feu-duties arising from the grounds feued out at Oban, all lying in the said parish of Kilmore and Kilbride.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds of the whole lands in this Lot, (except Upper and Lower Glencrutten, which are entirely Bishop's teinds), the remaining fourth is Bishop's teinds.

The lands in this Lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of 16l. 12s. 2d. Sterling, including the price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of one fifth of the rent of the Lands of Upper and Lower Glencrutten for teind, (exclusive of the feus in Oban), being wholly Bishop's teinds, and the Bishop's fourth of the remaining Lands and other burdens, is 401l. 16s. 5d. 5-12ths Sterling, and the amount of the feu-duties is 11l. 16s. 6d Sterling. The upset price of the Lands and feu-duties is 11,048l. 11s. 2d. 2-12ths Sterling.

It may be proper to observe, that since the lands were first exposed to sale, the leases of most of the farms have expired, and they have been again let for three years from Whitsunday last, at an increased rent of upwards of 100l. Sterling upon the whole.

The plan of the estate and articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Jeffrey, Depute-clerk of Session, and in the hands of James Ferrier, W. S. agent in the sale.

THE INCOMPARABLE
CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.
At once the most elegant and efficacious Medicine ever discovered for NERVOUS DISEASES.

IN weak and shattered Constitutions, weakness of sight or memory, hypochondria, trembling, horrors of the mind, sexual debility, and all other diseases arising from a relaxed state of the nervous system, and often the consequence of intemperance, debauchery, inattention to the necessary cares of health, luxury, in sedentary, inactive, or studious life, this Cordial Balm has universally established its restorative efficacy, and may be justly enumerated among the foremost of those happy discoveries which medical research has procured as the blessings of the human race, and greatest counteractive to human misery. Thousands at this day, in the three kingdoms, live to bless the day they first applied to this admirable remedy, and enjoy the blessings of health, who might otherwise have dropped into an untimely grave, the victims of early imprudence.

This celebrated Medicine is prepared by S. SOLOMON, M. D. Liverpool, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen—and sold in bottles, at 10s. 6d. each. Dr Solomon has just sent his agent A. SMITH a fresh supply of the Medicine—also some 5l. Cases, containing equal to 12 bottles, which is a saving to the patient of 26s.

For the accommodation of the Public he has appointed the ollowing Agents in Scotland, of whom may be had, his interesting publication the GUIDE TO HEALTH, price 3s. and his TREATISE on NERVOUS and HYPOCHONDRIATIC COMPLAINTS, price 1s. 6d.

Sold by Dr Solomon's particular appointment, by
ANDREW SMITH, Perfumer, and Vender of Patent Medicines, No. 38. North Bridge, and Mr Keltie, Edinburgh.

Mr Angus M'Donald, Glasgow, general wholesale vender for Scotland; and by Mess. Phorsun, Berwick; Browning, Paisley; Craigie, Montrose; Caw, Banff; Anderson, Stirling; Wyllie, Dumfries; Forsyth, Ayr; Mitchell, Aberdeen; J. Allan, Dundee; Pator, Montrose; Megget, Dalkeith; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness; Fotheringham, Dunfermline; Coke, Leith; Johnston and Bisset, Perth; Dempster, Cupar and Palmer Kelso.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY,
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Established 1792. No. 429, STRAND—LONDON.
ROBERT LADBROKE, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM MORLAND, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.
R. SKELTON, Secretary.

Mr Pitt, in the late discussion on the Income Bill, recommended to Parliament, which its wisdom thought proper to adopt,

Clause the 5th, in General Deductions from Income.

"Persons who have made or *shall make* insurance on their respective lives, or on the lives of their respective wives, shall be "at liberty, in addition to any other deductions, to deduct the a-"mount of the Premium of such Insurance for the current "year."

The attention of the Legislature to the prudent arrangement of every man anxious to provide for his wife, children, and dependents, renders it unnecessary to detail the advantages resulting from Life Insurance, as a measure of propriety. The Society have only to refer to their Printed Proposals for the terms and conditions, which may be had gratis.

This Society do not charge any addition of Premium for persons in a Volunteer Corps and Associations, nor even in the Militia, provided their military services are confined to Great Britain.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents
ROBERT ALLAN & SON, *EDINBURGH,*
Where every Information with respect to Insurances or Annuities may be had, and by whom Annuities are paid, and PRINTED PROPOSALS given out GRATIS.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.
To be Sold by private Bargain.

THE very valuable Lands and Estates of FANTASSIE, HOUSTON, HOUSTON-MILN, LINTON, LINTON-MILN, EAST FORTUNE, MYRESIDE, and GOODFELLOWS LAND, lying in the county of Haddington, altogether in one lot; or, as several applications have been made for a division of the estates into lots, the proprietor will entreat for a sale thereof, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Comprehending the Lands and Estate of Fantassie, lying in the parish of Prestonhaugh, on the south side of the river Tyne, and the Lands lying between the river and the estate of Smeaton, all as at present in the occupation of Mr George Rennie, with the Waulkmiln of Houston, possessed by Andrew Meikle, containing 352 A. 1 R. 9 P. of very rich land, together with the Salmon Fishings belonging to said lands.

LOT II. The Lands of Linton, with the Miln of Linton, at present under lease to Mr Rennie, consisting of 121 acres and 33 falls, with the feus of Linton and Common belonging thereto, all lying on the north side of the river Tyne, and within the parish of Prestonhaugh.

LOT III. The Lands and Estate of East Fortune, Myreside, and Goodfellows Lands, lying in the parish of Athelstoneford, and consisting of 675 acres, as at present possessed by John and James Howdens.

These Lands are delightfully situated in the richest and most beautiful part of East Lothian, and are in the highest state of cultivation. They lie about twenty miles from Edinburgh, and about five miles from Dunbar and Haddington.

The river Tyne divides lots first and second, on each of which there is a Miln, and a command of water, with an eligible situation for carrying on an extensive Manufactory, and the high road from Edinburgh to London intersects the property.

On Lot first there is a valuable Limestone Quarry, wrought by the tenant, affording an abundant supply of lime, not only for his own farm, but also for sale, and which the proprietor has also an unlimited power to work for his own account, on paying surface damages.

The greater part of the Village of Linton and a Distillery are situated on Lot second, and the proprietor, besides the 121 acres before mentioned, has right to a Common in the neighbourhood, containing 60 acres of very improveable land, subject to certain servitudes of pasturage.

The tack duty of the above lands, which is at present only from 900l. to 1000l. consists chiefly of wheat, barley, and oats, payable either in kind, or in the option of the proprietor, at the rate of the highest fiars for the county of Haddington, but as the subsisting leases were agreed on about forty years ago, and for grassums paid by the tenants, the present rent is no rule by which to estimate their value, as they would yield at least three times the present rent on the expiry of the leases.

On each of the Lots there are substantial Dwelling Houses and Farm Steadings, which belong to the proprietor, and there are several beautiful and most eligible situations for a Mansion.

It is supposed that there is Coal on each of the Lots, but particularly on Lot third, and were coals to be wrought on this estate, it would yield a very great rent to the proprietor.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess books at 2196l. 18s. 4d. Scots, affording five freehold qualifications within the county of Haddington.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, may be seen in the hands of James and Alexander Frasers, writers to the signet; and any person desirous of purchasing by private bargain, may transmit their offers to Alexander Shand, or Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen.

Mr LIGNUM.

DEAR SIR, *Rochdale, April 8. 1799.*

HAVING been informed by several persons of character of the great benefit they have received from your ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, particularly one Alexander Milne, of Heywood, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, who desires his case may be made known to the Public, has induced me to send his testimony to you for insertion in the public papers, if agreeable, as delivered to me by himself within these few days.

His complaint was a dry scurvy or leprosy, with which he had been severely afflicted for some years, but more particularly the last twelve months.—At a great expence he had applied to several gentlemen of the faculty, but received no benefit; on the contrary, his complaint daily increased, which brought him so low by sickness, attended with excruciating pain in his head, that he had given up all hopes of recovery. A few weeks ago he applied to me for a bottle of your Antiscorbutic Drops, from which he found himself inexpressibly better; he then had a second bottle, after that a third; but observed that he did not think he had occasion for the latter; but as they had made such a wonderful change in his frame for the better, he thought it prudent to take the third bottle. Any person wishing to call upon me for further information, may be fully satisfied with the greatest pleasure.

I remain, Sir, your very humble servant,
THOS. GREENLEES, Bookseller, Rochdale.

To Mr Lignum, Surgeon, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester.

☞ These Drops are sold in moulded square bottles, at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones.—They may be had wholesale and retail at Mr Lignum's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by

Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15, St Andrew's Street, N. Town.	
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith.	Mess. Johnston & Bisset, Perth.
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow.	Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso.
	Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries
	Mr Phorson, Berwick.
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee.	Mr Brown, } Printers, Newcastle.
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar	Mr Hodson, }
Mr Craigie, Montrose.	Mr Hall, }

DR ARNOLD'S PILLS,

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be an infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have effected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed by Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable all persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 6d. a box—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.

BUONAPARTE's EXPEDITION.

(Continued from the Mercury of Monday.)

On the 17th, at three o'clock, we perceived that the enemy were debouching by a covert sapping against the mosk of the mine. We commenced a cannonade against them, but the mischief was done. During the night we again moved against them, and again drove them from their serpentine fortifications, but the mine was completely counterworked, and the vent closed up.

This event was the more mortifying, as the mine might have taken its effect at latest on the night between the 16th and 17th if the Commandant of Gaza had not retarded the carriage of powder which he had been ordered to forward to us with all possible dispatch.

On the night between the 17th and 18th, Buonaparte gave it as his opinion that the breach at the tower was the only passage which we should continue to open; he consequently issued orders for attacking on that night the armed posts of the enemy, and for carrying his serpentine fortifications which flanked the breach, and more especially that completing the glacis near our first mine. He also ordered the troops to take post in these works, after having put to the sword every soul that was found in them. He likewise gave orders to drive the enemy from the breach, and there also to effect a lodgement. Some grenadiers of the 85th took possession of it, but as the part belonging to the glacis of the old mine could not be carried, these brave adventurers could not maintain the position in the tower.

Floreal 18.—On the 18th we descried nearly thirty sail of ships, which proved to be a Turkish flotilla, coming from the port of Mœris, in the island of Rhodes, bringing very considerable reinforcements in men, provisions, and ammunition. This convoy was escorted by a caravel and several armed corvettes.

Buonaparte, previous to the disembarkation of the succours sent to the enemy, ordered the division of Bon to make the same attack during the night, between the 18th and 19th, which had been ordered for the preceding night. At ten o'clock at night, the two armed posts of the enemy, their fortifications on the glacis, and the tower of the breach, were all carried. A lodgement was taken in the tower, and the fortification of the glacis of the old mine. The 18th and 32d demi-brigades fill up the enemy's fortifications with the dead bodies of their slain; they also carried off several stand of colours, and spiked the cannon—never was more courage and intrepidity displayed. They were led on by the General of Division Bon, by the Generals of Brigade Vial and Rampon. We lost in that attack 150 men in killed and wounded, seventeen of whom were officers.

Boyer, Chief of the 18th, a distinguished and meritorious officer, was killed.

During the night we were informed that the supply of powder expected from Gaza was on its way.

Buonaparte gave orders for battering in breach the curtain to the right of the tower, on the morning of the 19th. The curtain fell, and discovered a breach far from being impracticable. Buonaparte rushed towards it, and ordered an assault. The division of Lannes was on that duty, having before him his pioneers and grenadiers under the command of the General of Brigade Rambaud.

Floreal 19.—We now vigorously attacked the breach, and carried it. About a hundred men had already descended into the place; orders had been given that at the same time our troops that were in the breach tower, should attack some of the enemy who had posted themselves on the ruins of a second tower which commanded the right of the breach. Orders had likewise been issued to fall upon the external armed posts of the enemy. These orders were not, however, executed with due concert and co-operation.

The enemy, as they came out from their external armed posts, filed off in the ditch to the right and left, and commenced a fire of musquetry, which attacked the rear of the breach: some Turks, who had not been dislodged from the second tower, which commanded the right of the breach, also began a fire of musquetry, which took us in flank. They threw down combustible materials, which struck doubts and confusion into those who were employed in scaling the breach; the fire from the houses, the streets, the palace of Djezzar, &c. &c. which came on the rear of those who descended from the breach into the town, produced a retrogade movement among some of those who had already got into the town, and who had succeeded in taking two pieces, and two mortars. This movement communicated itself to the column. The foot guides, who remained as a reserve, sprung forward to the breach, and performed prodigies of courage. The action was then fought man to man; but the enemy were prepared and on their guard. The column no longer retained the same impulsion, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of General Lannes, who was severely wounded on the occasion.

The enemy had sufficient time to rally and to dispose of a great number of men that had disembarked from the fleet; night now came, and orders were given to retreat. General Rambaud was killed in the place.

We learnt, as we returned to the camp, that Rear-Admiral Peree had taken upon a cruize before Jaffa two ships belonging to the Turkish fleet, on board of which were four hundred men, six pieces of field artillery, and a considerable quantity of harnesses, provisions, and 150,000 livres in specie, and the Inspector of the Turkish fleet, who had given in an account of the forces embarked in the flotilla, and also a statement of the quantity of warlike stores. He gave us to understand, that this fleet had been equipped for the attack of Alexandria and Damietta, which was to be proceeded on, while the army of Djezzar was marching through the Desert against Cairo; but our sudden invasion of Palestine and Syria had disconcerted these projects, and compelled the fleet to hasten to the succour of Acre, where it exhausted the means which were destined for the attack of Egypt, and closed the career of its operations.

During the day and night of the 20th, our batteries continued their fire; on the 21st, at two o'clock in the morning, Buonaparte advanced to the foot of the breach; the pioneers belonging to the divisions, the grenadiers of the 75th and of the 19th, the carabineers of the 2d light infantry, were ordered to advance and to surprise the enemy. They arrived at the appointed spot, and put the out-posts to the sword, but they discovered a series of internal intrenchments which stopped their progress. They retired; the fire was kept up during the day time; at four in the afternoon, the grenadiers of the 25th demi-brigade solicited the honour of being permitted to begin the assault. They pressed forward with the most undaunted intrepidity: but the enemy who were forewarned of the attack, had brought up a second and third line of firing, which required on our part to adopt new dispositions; orders were therefore given to retreat.

In these three assaults we lost about 500 men in killed and wounded. Adjutant-General Fouler, and the Chief of the 24th, General Venoux, were killed, and General Bon was mortally wounded;—the Assistant Adjutants Netharwood and Montpatris, and Citizen Artighy, my aid-de-camp were severely wounded; Adjutant Pinault was killed; and the Assistant Adjutant Genbault was mortally wounded; as also Citizen Croisier, aid-de-camp of the General in Chief. General Verdier commanded in these two affairs the grenadiers and the pioneers.

The rear of the parallels were filled with the dead bodies of the Turks, which engendered a dangerous and intolerable infection.

(To be continued.)

FRANCE.

PARIS—NOV. 14.

The Commissioners of the Consulate, in the departments are charged with the celebration of marriages during the suspension of municipalities. (*Ami de Lois.*)

After most of our revolutionary movements the capitalists have shewn a disposition to withdraw their money from the public; but after the affair of the 19th, Government received numerous offers of money. Confidence is inspired, not commanded.

It is not known what fate is reserved for the deputies under arrest; but it would seem that, in order to give to this last Revolution a character of greatness and generosity different from all the preceding convulsions, they will experience that clemency which reigns throughout the new system.

A Board of Admiralty is to be formed after the manner of England.

It is said that Moreau is gone to the armies of the Danube and Helvetia.

Massena has effected his junction with Championnet.

NOV. 16.

Citizen Alexander Berthier, minister of war, has given orders that General Latour-Foissac, who so shamelessly surrendered Mantua to the enemy, shall be tried for contumacy.

All the repairs of the dykes, &c. in Holland are to be paid for by the English.

General Macdonald, who commands at Versailles, has closed the Jacobin Club there, which wanted to make a seditious movement.

Lord Nelson is uniting all the English forces in the Mediterranean at Minorca, from whence he will proceed to attack Malta.

The Commission of the Five Hundred being informed that Deputies, not accused by the law of the 10th November, have been arrested, sent a message to the Consulate, which transmitted them the reports of the Minister of Police. Gennissieux was released an hour after his arrest. Measures are taken for preventing such errors.

It is said that Talleyrand will be sent to Berlin.

The Consulate called to the sittings of yesterday Talleyrand, Volney, and Roederer. Buonaparte thanked them in the name of the Consulate, for their devotion and important services. He added, it was the intention of Government to employ their talents soon, and to name them to a Consulative Commission, or sort of Council of State.

A courier has brought Championnet's resignation. The Consulate have accepted it.

A circular letter of the Minister of Finance, Gaudin, to the Administration of the department, contains the following paragraph: "Our brave armies have not spared their blood to keep off from our frontiers ferocious enemies. A glorious peace will shortly be the fruit of their courage. What citizen, worthy of that name, could refuse the honour of seconding their generous efforts?"

PROCLAMATION

ISSUED BY GENERAL BUONAPARTE,

At Eleven o'Clock on the Night of the 19th Brumaire, (Nov. 10.)

On my return to Paris I found discord reigning among all the Constituted Authorities, and that they agreed only respecting one truth, viz. "that the Constitution was half destroyed, and was unable to save the cause of liberty."

All parties came to me, entrusted me with their designs, disclosed to me their secrets, and solicited my support. I refused to lend myself to any party.

The Council of Elders called me before them.—I obeyed the call. A plan of general restoration had been concerted by men in whom the nation is accustomed to behold the defenders of liberty, of equality, of property. This plan required a calm and free investigation, unbiassed by any influence or any fears. Agreeable to this idea, the Council of Elders resolved upon transferring the Legislative Body to St Cloud: they charged me with the military force necessary to protect their independence. I deemed it a duty I owed to my fellow-citizens, the soldiers, who are perishing in our armies, and the national glory acquired by their blood, to accept that command.

The Councils assembled at St Cloud; the Republican troops watch over their external security; but assassins make terror prevail in the interior. Several deputies of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with stilettos and pistols, circulated all aroued them the threats and terrors of death.

The plans that were to be developed are limited; the majority disorganized, the most intrepid speakers disconcerted, and the proposal and agitation of any wise measure became utterly useless.

I communicate my indignation and my sorrow to the Council of Elders; I request to be allowed to secure the execution of their generous designs; I represented to them the calamities of the country by which they had been suggested; they joined me in new testimonies of their constant determination.

I appeared in the Council of Five Hundred alone, with out arms, my head uncovered, such as the Elders had received and applauded me. I went to remind the majority of the intentions by which they were animated, and to assure them that they might rely on their power.

The stilettos by which the Deputies were menaced, were immediately raised against him who wished to be their deliverer. Twenty assassins darted upon me and aimed at my breast; the grenadiers of the Legislative Body, whom I had left at the door of the hall, ran up and threw themselves between the assassins and me; one of these brave grenadiers, named Thome, received a blow of a stiletto, which pierced his cloaths—they carried me off.

At the same moment, the cries of "declare him an outlaw," were heard against the man who wished to defend the law. It was the frantic cry of the assassin against the force destined to rob him of his prey.

They thronged round the President with threats in their mouths, and arms in their hands; they ordered him to put the question of outlawry. I was informed of this, and gave orders to rescue him from their fury, and accordingly six grenadiers brought him out. Immediately after some grenadiers of the Legislative Body entered at the *pas de charge* into the hall, and cleared it.

The factious leaders being thus intimidated, dispersed and went away. The majority, rescued from their attempts, freely and peaceably returned to the Hall of their Sittings, and heard the propositions which were to be made for the public safety, deliberate upon them, and prepare the salutary resolution, which is to become the new and provisional law of the Republic.

Frenchmen! You will doubtless recognize in this conduct the zeal of a soldier of liberty, and of a citizen devoted to the Republic. Views directed to conservation, to protection, to liberal purposes, will resume their influence by the dispersion of incendiaries who oppressed the Council, and who, though they rendered themselves the most odious, never ceased to be the most contemptible of mankind.

BUONAPARTE.

MINISTER OF GENERAL POLICE.

PARIS—NOV. 15.

The Minister of General Police of the Republic, to the Manager of the Opera Comique National, Favart-street.

The revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Citizen, resembles none of those which have preceded it. It will have no reaction; this is the resolution of Government. If factions prescute when they obtain some slight advantage over each other, the Republic, when it crushes them all, triumphs with generosity.

A piece, entitled The Mariniers of St Claud, has been performed in your theatre. The intention is laudable, no doubt. But too much detail calls up old recollections, which it is necessary to efface. When all the passions subside before the law; when we wish to suppress, for the sake of internal peace, all our resentments; when this wish is strongly expressed by the people, and by the magistrates, and that they give a striking example, no one can be permitted to pursue an opposite conduct.

You will obey this sentiment, citizens; and I confide sufficiently in your patriotism to believe that you will make, without my sending an order, a sacrifice of your piece, since the public tranquillity requires it.

Health and fraternity,

FAUCHE,
Minister of Police.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF ANTIENTS.

SITTING OF NOVEMBER 13.

The committee suspended its sitting, to wait for a message from the Committee of the Council of Five Hundred.

At four o'clock it received the following resolution:

"The Committee of the Council of Five Hundred, created by virtue of the law of the 19th Brumaire, 8th year, having considered the messages of the Consular Executive Committee, of the 22d of the same month, containing the formal proposition of examining the law of the 24th Messidor, relative to hostages; considering also, that it is necessary instantly to obviate the fatal effects of that law, and to establish the respect due to persons and property, declares urgency."

The urgency having been declared, the Committee of the Council of Five Hundred came to the following resolutions;

Article I. The law of the 24th Messidor, relative to hostages, is repealed.

II. The individuals arrested by virtue of this law shall be immediately set at liberty.

III. Every sequestration, in virtue of the same law, shall be taken off immediately after the publication of this decree.—Whatever may have been levied shall be immediately restored.

IV. The present resolution shall be printed and carried to the Committee of the Council of Antients, by a Messenger of State.

The intermediate Committee of the Council of Antients agreed to the urgency of this resolution, approved the resolution itself, and ordered the printing of the resolution of the Consulate, and the report of the Minister of Police.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF NOVEMBER 14.

The Consulate invited the Committee by a message to revise the criminal laws. The message was referred to the Section of Legislation.

It was afterwards occupied in the nomination of two secretaries as editors of their journal. The choice fell upon Citizen Say, editor of the *Decade Philosophique*, and Citizen Mollezault, son of the Deputy of that name.

By a message the Consulate invited the Committee to come to a resolution, which should determine for all public functionaries the oath taken at the end of the sittings of the 20th.

The Committee determined, with urgency, that the form of the oath should be exactly as follows:—

"I swear fidelity to the Republic, one and indivisible, to Liberty, to Equality, and the Representative System."

THIBAULT caused a resolution to be adopted which related to the forced loan, substituting a war tax of 13 centimes per franc.

CABANIS spoke upon the resolution. He encouraged the acquirers of national property as to the inquietudes which royalism already studied to inspire them with, and also every citizen, as to any apprehension from re-action. —"No (said he) there shall be no re-action. No; the property of the acquirers of national domains will be incessantly as sacred in our eyes as other citizens.

"What! are not the men of the 18th and 19th Brumaire the same who planned and directed the 18th Fructidor, in order to arrest the assassins of the royalist brigands, and repress the audacity with which the emigrants talked of returning to their ancient possessions!"

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

STRASBURGH—NOV. 10.

The check received by General Ney on the arrival of the enemy's forces in superior numbers, has forced the army of the Rhine to fall back on Manheim.

Yesterday a company of miners, and this day the auxiliary battalion of the Seine set out on forced marches to join the army at Manheim. We are afraid notwithstanding that we will not be able to maintain ourselves in that city, which is without fortifications. Already, it is said the army is going to return to the left bank of the Rhine, there to wait for reinforcements from Holland. General Lorcet, who was wounded on the 2d of November at Hauffen, on the Necker, is now at Manheim. Citizen Sorbier, aid-du-camp to the General of artillery, Sorbier, was killed by a ball in the head. General Collaud has not had all the success on which he reckoned, when he attacked the Austrians before Kehl, for the purpose of driving them from the valley of Kintzig and the Black Forest.

MANHEIM—NOV. 10.

The army of the Rhine has fallen back successively for several days from the position it occupied, has raised the blockade of Philipsburgh, and taken a concentrated position, the left at Heidelberg, the centre at Schwitzingen, and the right to the Rhine. It does not appear that there has hitherto been any serious action, if we may judge from the small number of wounded brought here.

NOVEMBER 11.

The French army still occupies the same positions, though it has made a movement in front, on the side of Wisloch, where there was an affair of posts yesterday. The Bergstrasse and the right bank of the Neckar had been evacuated by the French troops, but the day before yesterday a detachment of infanty and cavalry proceeded again to Weinhim. An attack was expected to day near Heidelberg; but it appears that the only object of the Austrians is to victual Philipsburgh. In two days the French have been making every disposition to re-cross the Rhine at Neckereau, in case they should be defeated. It is said that Lecourbe is very dissatisfied with General Ney, and that he has confided the command of the left wing, which defends the important point of Heidelberg, to General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

LONDON.

NOVEMBER 22.

Wednesday Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney with several other officers, landed at Harwich from the Helder, from whence they sailed on Tuesday at eight o'clock. At that time the whole of our troops had embarked, and were under weigh for England. Four thousand French and two thousand Dutch troops were to march into the Helder fort on Tuesday at noon.

General Don has been sent as a prisoner of war to Berghen, in Holland.

Wednesday the King held a levee at St James's Palace.

Among the presentations to his Majesty were,

Lord Archibald Hamilton, one of the sons of the present Duke, by his father.

Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment of foot, particularized for services in Holland appeared on his return, in the Highland uniform; he was wounded in the hand.

On Wednesday we received several of the New York Daily Advertisers down to the 9th ult. inclusive, but not a regular series. From these we have the satisfaction to find that the virulence of the yellow fever has considerably abated at Philadelphia and New York, and indeed throughout the whole of the United Provinces.

It is thought by many, that Buonaparte has a design to recal the Constitutionalists, who at different epochs of the revolution have been compelled to quit their country. It is probable that La Fayette may have liberty to return; and that Carnot may be recalled.

Upon the reduction of the militia, which is about to take place, we understand that the dismissals of the subalterns are to be accompanied with six months pay, as an equivalent for any expences they may have recently sustained in their respective equipments.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when, in order to accommodate the tea buyers, it was resolved to postpone the prompt till the 20th of December.—The Court adjourned at five o'clock till Wednesday next.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

MANSION-HOUSE, NOV. 21.

An alarming report having been, on Wednesday, spread in the city, of a contagious distemper having broken out at a warehouse in Thames Street, originating from some cottons lately imported in a ship from Turkey, the following extract of a letter from Dr Cook, appointed by the Lord Mayor to enquire into the fact, and report to his Lordship accordingly, is laid before the public to remove their apprehensions on the subject:

Extract of a Letter from Dr COOK to the LORD MAYOR, dated Gower Street, Nov. 21. 1799, respecting the death of Gardener and Ramsey, two of the Bull Porters now belonging to the Steel-Yard, who are said to have died of a contagious distemper.

"I have made particular enquiry respecting the nature of their complaint, and I have endeavoured to ascertain the causes of their death. In this important investigation I have considered every circumstance that appeared to have any connection with the subject, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that I think there is no reasonable foundation for the alarm that has been spread. (A true extract.)

H. C. COMBE, Mayor.

A fever of the intermittent kind has manifested itself rather generally among the troops just returned from Holland. It was evidently generated from the noxious humidity of that country; has been so rapid, that some regiments have experienced a temporary privation of one third of their complement of men. We are happy to observe, however, that the mortality occasioned by this malady has hitherto been very inconsiderable, and that it readily yields to the judicious mode of treatment followed successfully in the military hospitals throughout the kingdom.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Nov. 21.

CARY v. NEWBERRY AND OTHERS.

Mr SOLICITOR GENERAL stated, that the plaintiff had some time since, at a great trouble and expence, and under a special permission from the Post Master General, got a new survey made of the roads of the kingdom, principally for the purpose of enabling him to compile a new and improved itinerary. The defendants, he observed, had lately published a Compilation, under the title of "Patterson's Survey of the Roads," into which they had copied all the improvements, corrections, and new matter from the plaintiff's work. For this they were at no expence, and of course enabled to vend the book at a lower rate than his client could afford, thereby considerably injuring the property of Mr Cary in his new Compilation. On this ground, he applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling the above work. He observed, that the affidavit made by one of the defendants, was apparantly in a great measure, taken from the plaintiff's. The sum of what they alledged, was, that Mr Carey's book was, in a great degree, copied from the original work of Patterson's Roads. Such however, must necessarily be the case in all compilations of the kind, but the present complaint was, that all the improvements and original matter were copied, and for the most part literally, from the plaintiff's work.

He then slightly adverted to the celebrated case of "Carnan and Bowles," argued before the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Kenyon master of the rolls, in 1786, and pointed out in what that case was similar to, or different from the present. The latter, however, he was of opinion, was one entitled to the protection of the law. The fact of copying from Mr Cary's work, was not denied by the defendants. Their conduct with respect to him infringed his rights as proprietor. He was clearly entitled to an injunction. If doubts had been stated in the defendant's affidavit, or a denial of the fact of copying, the case would then be a subject of reference to a master. The only excuse offered by them, was, that Mr Cary's work was in part compiled from their's; he therfeore submitted, that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction.

In consequence of an observation from the Lord Chancellor, the affidavits of both parties were then read, that of the Plaintiff, John Carry, first, the general substance of which was setting forth the great trouble and expence at which he collected materials, drawn from

the beſt ſources of information, for the work in queſtion, which was done under the authority of the Poſt Maſters General, and with the aſſiſtance of a variety of perſons in their Lordſhips department, by which means he was enabled to offer the work to the public at a lower rate than he otherwiſe could have done. It then complained of the conduct of the defendants who without any a number of copies of his work, ſo far as the new and licence from him, had printed, publiſhed, and ſold, accurate deſcriptions of ſeveral principal and croſs roads, &c. at the low price of 4s. 6d. thereby injuring his property, &c.

The ſecond affidavit read, was that of Francis Newberry, Eſq. of St Paul's Church-yard, which ſubſtantially ſet forth, that in 1788 he became proprietor of an original work and publication, entitled, a New and Accurate Survey of the Roads, &c. by Daniel Patterſon, which ſince has gone through ſeveral editions.—That with reſpect to Cary's Itinerary, publiſhed in 1798, it, upon examination has been found to contain nearly the whole of the deponent's publication iſſued prior to that period: that the general plan and deſign of Cary's work is not new or original, but ſimilar to that publiſhed by deponent: that the new matter to be found therein forms but a very ſmall part, whereas the plaintiff has copied from his work page by page, the period not being expired, which the deponent conceives to be an infringement of his rights, &c.

Mr RICHARDS. on the part of the plaintiff, after obſerving that the fact of copying was not denied by the defendant, and, referring to the caſe of Carnan and Bowles, argued, that the original matter in Mr Cary's publication, derived from the actual admeaſurements, conferred the copy-right upon him. He alſo was of opinion, that the preſent was not a caſe which called for the inquiry of a maſter, as there was no iſſue between the parties with reſpect to the fact of copying.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, who had the books handed to him for the purpoſe of a curſory peruſal, obſerved, that they were very different publications—Mr Cary's a new book of a much greater price, and with a new title. It differed alſo in the mode of numbering the miles: one particular road was ſtretched to four miles longer than in the other book.

Mr RICHARDS informed his Lordſhip that Mr Cary's plan was to commence the meaſurement at the General Poſt Office; to which

The LORD CHANCELOR replied, that it was *not* four miles from Hyde Park Corner.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, on the part of the deſendant, Mr Newberry, obſerved, that the plaintiff copied the work of Patterſon ſo cloſe, as even to include his blunders. In one inſtance he copied the deſcription of a road which in reality had no exiſtence.

The LORD CHANCEALOR—"Both books ſhould take their chance with the Public."

The ATTORNYE GENERAL ſaid, that if any pretenſions exiſted among the parties to file a bill, they were with Mr Newberry.

The LORD CHANCELLOR obſerved that Patterſon's certainly was the original work, and had received corrections and alterations from time to time. Mr Cary took a different plan, and had ſurveys made for particular purpoſes, for which he had merit. His notice of the Inns was very uſeful, particularly to thoſe who travelled.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obſerved, that all Patterſon's work had been copied by the plaintiff. Mr Newberry alledged; that 9-10ths of Cary's compilations were taken from Patterſon.

The LORD CHANCELLOR ſaid, he would ſuppoſe, for inſtance, in the preſent caſe, that the master was ordered to take out from Patterſon's books all that he had taken from Cary, and then to take out from Cary's all that he had copied from Patterſon. How then would it ſtand!

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—"Then your Lordſhip would find Cary's an *unintelligible* book."

A few words then paſſed between the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, when the buſineſs concluded with an obſervation from the Lord Chancellor to the following effect: "That the plaintiff may be contented if a bill ſhould not be filed againſt him."

PLYMOUTH—Nov. 19.

A cartel arrived this day from Morlaix, brings an account that 20,000 royaliſts were in arms between Rennes and Nantes. The republican troops were marching a conſiderable force into Breſt, to garriſon it, fearing the royaliſts would take poſſeſſion. The fleet is ſaid to be in the inner road, with the yards and topmaſts ſtruck, and great part of their crews on ſhore.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

Yeſterday evening arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Railleur, of 18 guns, Captain Rayner, from the coaſt of France, laſt from Jerſey, It is ſaid ſhe has been landing arms and money on the French coaſt, for the uſe of the royaliſts.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST—Nov. 22.

THE Aſtrea, Ireland, from Liverpool to Africa, was taken by the Scipio French privateer, on the 8th inſt. retaken on the 10th by La Nymph frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The Lord Nelson, Dale, from Petersburg to Liverpool, is on ſhore on the island of Colonsa, and cut away her maſts.

The Aid, Chriſtie, from Riga to Liſbon; and the Mentor, Lawrence, from Petersburg to Liverpool, are ſtranded on the Needing, and full of water.

The Reſolution, Davis, from Poole to Briſtol, was taken on Sunday laſt near Weymouth.

The Alexander, Ritchie, from Petersburgh to Dundee, is arrived at Elſinore, after being on ſhore in the Gulph.—The Fame, Henderſon, of Dundee, was alſo on ſhore near Cockskar.

The Hero, ——, from Liſbon to Liverpool, is loſt at Barmouth.

The Active, ——, from Petersburgh to Liverpool, is put into Shields after being on fire.

The Seaport, Legenberg, from Liſbon to St Thomas's, is taken by a privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Jane, Crozier, from Petersburgh to London, is on ſhore near Reval, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Rychope, Serth, of Sunderland, of four three-pounders and eight men, is arrived at Plymouth, having beat off, after engaging for half an hour, a French ſchooner privateer, of 10 guns and ſwivels, and full of men, laſt Sunday morning, off Beachy.

The Nautilus, Ruſſel, from Sunderland to Weymouth, is loſt at Yarmouth.

The Canopo Guiracich, from St Thomas's to Leghorn, is taken and carried into St Lucar's.

The Brailsford, Wilder, from Virginia to Cork, has been captured by La Goronne privateer of 16 guns, retaken by the Nymph frigate, and arrived at Falmouth. The privateer had been beat off by a Liverpool Guineaman, after a ſevere engagement, in which the French Captain and ſeveral men were killed.

The Quebec, ——, from Quebec, has been taken, retaken by the Gen. Keppel, and arrived off Liverpool.

The Southo, Stout, for Gibraltar, and the Williamſon, —— for the Weſt Indies, got aſhore on the Shingles. The former is got off without any material damage.

The Elizabeth, Ward, for Jamaica, was run foul of by the Arethuſa frigate, while getting under weigh at Portſmouth, and loſt her mizen maſt.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Nov. 19, E. N. E.—20, E. N. E.—21, E. N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived——Ireland, 1.—Hamburgh, 2.
Due——Ireland, 7.—Hamburgh, 1.

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK	158½	INDIA STOCK	198½
3 *per cent. con.*	62⅞ ⅞ ⅞	*Long Ann.*	17 9-16 ⅝
4 *per cent. con.*	76½ ½ ½	*Short ditto*	5⅞
5 *per cent. ann.*	92½ 93¼	*Omnium*	9½ 9 9¾

Exchanges on Dublin 12

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—NOVEMBER 25.

Paris journals to the 18th inſt. have been received. The contents of which, ſo far as relate to the movements of the new Revolutioniſts, will be found in the preceding columns.

The French papers contain military operations, which muſt be conſidered of ſome importance—Between the 27th of laſt month and the 4th inſt. the hoſtile armies of Generals MELAS and CHAMPIONNET have been almoſt every day engaged. These engagements have been obſtinate and bloody, and the advantage appears to have belonged by turns to both parties. On the 2d the French ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of Mondovi; but we think we can diſcover that they were much beaten on the 4th. They ſtate, and their account is official, that they took from the Auſtrians, in theſe different actions, 4000 priſoners, and 16 pieces of cannon. The army of MASSENA is ſaid to have taken Chur: but this reſts merely on report.

The caſe is the ſame with reſpect to the march of that General from Switzerland into Italy towards the Breſetanſe, an event altogether improbable, and which would imply that he muſt have obtained previous ſucceſſes in the Italian Bailiwicks, and in the Valteline, of which we have heard nothing.

According to the acknowledgment of the French Papers themſelves, General Lecourbe, who threatened to invade Germany, was ſuddenly forced to abandon Swabia and Franconia, and to retreat precipitately towards Manheim, where it was ſuppoſed he would not be in a ſituation to maintain himſelf. This retreat was occaſioned by a ſevere defeat experienced by General Ney, who was wounded. Thus we ſee the Archduke a ſecond time repulſing the French more rapidly than they had advanced, and ſtill continuing to keep victory conſtant to his ſtandard.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.

The following remarks are copied from the Sun received this morning:—

Although we have already taken a view of the effects which the events of the 9th and 10th inſtant may have on the ſtate of France, with relation both to foreign and domeſtic politics, we ſhall, we flatter ourſelves, be excuſed for again conſidering this important queſtion in the firſt of theſe two points of view.

We ſhall not again advert to the probable cauſes of theſe events, nor to the ſeries of facts which preceded them. Whether or not Buonaparte has been called from Egypt to carry them into execution, it is evident that in the firſt moment at leaſt, the General has been merely the tool of Sieyes. Will he continue to be ſo? Will the one be for ever the head, and the other the arm? Will the man who is only a politician keep the upper hand of him who is at once a military and a political character? on this ſubject two opinions may be entertained, both equally plauſible; but for which neither the hiſtory of the revolution, nor that of any former great political convulſion, affords any other data than thoſe which are merely analogical. The preſent government of France, or to ſpeak more correctly, the power to which that country is at preſent ſubjected, being not in appearance, but in reality, a military oligarchy, he who is the commander of the troops, and, what is ſtill more, who is their idol, will have undoubtedly a great advantage: but the imprudence of which his ambition may lead him to be guilty; the jealouſy with which he may inſpire his lieutenants; the ſubdiviſion of the forces of France in ſeveral armies; the conventions which may have been entered into with certain powers; the neceſſity of making peace, and the preſervation of two Legiſlative Committees, leave Sieyes ſtill in poſſeſſion of great reſources; and the man who has been as fortunate in his revolutionary career as Buonaparte has been in his military carreer, may in his turn alſo appeal to his fortune.

We have merely made this ſhort parallel, becauſe the general opinion is, that the ſovereign power muſt be ſeized by one or other of theſe men, before it will be reſtored to him to whom it lawfully belongs, and becauſe we too agree, that this is the ſolution which moſt naturally preſents itſelf to the mind. But the affairs of this world more commonly terminate in meaſures of a middle nature than in deciſive extremities, and this may be the caſe in the preſent inſtance. The community of Buonaparte and Sieyes in political guilt, and the common reſponſibility which it throws on their heads, may induce them to mainrain a common intereſt longer than is ſuppoſed, and may neutralize their private ambition, until circumſtances, either external or internal, place both of them out of a ſituation to ſatisfy it. We ſhall not take upon us to determine, whether the buſineſs may terminate in that or in any other manner; for by what means are we to foreſee future events, ſubject to be affected by ſo many chances, and which are ſtill involved in the darkneſs of night, and inſcrutable even to the people of France, and for which Sieyes and Buonaparte may indeed prepare the way, but which they cannot decide? As the latter has obſerved, nothing in hiſtory reſembles the end of the eighteenth century, and nothing in the end of the eighteenth century reſembles the preſent moment.

But amid the ignorance in which we are enveloped reſpecting the effect produced by the days of the 9th and 10th inſt. on the armies and the provinces, one thing does not appear to us problematical, which is, that the reign of the multitude is at an end, that the ſyſtems, if not of repreſentation at leaſt of election, has vaniſhed—that the Republic of Boiſſy d'Anglas has completely entered the tomb whither thoſe of Robeſpierre and Briſſot had preſeded it. The *Republic* is no more than an empty name: the *Rubicon is paſſed*.

In this conſiſts the great difference between this laſt political convulſion and all others which have preceded it; that although it be revolutionary, it removes France from a republican, and brings it nearer to a monarchial form of Government. Not that the latter object has been that of the authors of this new revolution, but all other political roads round them are deſtroyed, and the tide of affairs leaves them no other than that of monarchy. There they will ſooner or later become ſtationary; thither will they tend with a more or leſs rapid progreſs; but the road is marked out, and it is only on that, that they can henceforth proceed. The great revolutionary ſluice, an elective and ſucceſſive repreſentation, is deſtroyed; the ſentiments, the wants, the ancient habits of the French will ultimately reſume their level.

What do the revolutionary deſtroyers of the Republic intend to eſtabliſh on its ruins? The only thing which we know with certainty on this head, is, that the Triumvirs and the two Legiſlative Committees, in which we ſhould look in vain for the remains of the Repreſentative Government, ſince they have been compoſed of individuals named after the deſtruction of that Government, are about to employ themſelves in making a conſtitution. On this ſubject the ſpeeches of the two Buonapartes, of Cabarris, and of Boulay *(de la Meurthe)* leave no doubt. What will that Conſtitution be? We can ſpeak only negatively concerning it. Neither in its principle nor in its form, will it be ſimilar to any of thoſe which France has had during the laſt ten years. Sieyes, as all the world knows, has alike diſapproved them all. None of them agreed with his views, nor with thoſe of Buonaparte. None of them were adapted to the circumſtances of the moment. The deciſive ſuperiority which the ſword has, in all known revolutions but greater in the preſent than in others, acquired over the gown, will not permit the revival of the old doctrines of the Rights of Man and Republican Theories.

We may leave to Buonaparte and to his officers the care of preſerving the dominion which they have uſurped. Their inclination leads them to this. Their intereſt and their ſafety depend upon it. Whatever, therefore, may be the Conſtitution, or rather the Government, which the Triumvirs may beſtow upon France, we may ſuppoſe that they will not, on the 20th of February, call on the National Repreſentation to ſanction it; unleſs they are aſſured of its inſignificance and its ſervility. They have been leſs ſolicitous to cruſh rivalry than to exalt themſelves ſo high as to be above it. While employing force, they have not neglected cunning. They have left every one of the Deputies whom they have diſmiſſed, in poſſeſſion of their emoluments, and of their Legiſlative inviolability, and have made them eligible to all inferior employments. By theſe means, and by preſerving the two Legiſlative Committees, which may be conſidered as their inferior agents, they have interpoſed between themſelves and the people, a certain number of perſons inveſted with privileges.

What effect will the events of the 9th and 10th inſt. have on the ſpirit of the French people, and of the armies? Will they give ſtrength to the Royaliſts in the weſt? Will the Jacobins be every where ſubmiſſive? What will be the political, adminiſtrative, and civil conduct of the Triumvirate? Such are the objects on which the laſt French papers give us little information, and to which public curioſity will be henceforth directed. They will for a long time render the Paris papers valuable, but we do not however conſider it as certain that they will ſatisfy our expectations. It is at leaſt doubtful whether they will preſerve a ſufficient degree of liberty to be able ſo to do, and if they do not obtain more than they have hitherto dared to adopt, we ſhall recive but very imperfect information; for we ſhall no longer have that compenſation for the ſervile ſtate of the Journels, which we formerly found in the debates of the Legiſlative Body.

JERSEY—Nov. 16.

General Gordon, Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Governor of this iſland, arrived here from England in the Roweſſe armed ſhip. His arrival cauſed great joy among the inhabitants, who entertain a high opinion of his abilities, and have the utmoſt confidence in his zeal and ability.

Six thouſand Ruſſians are expected daily, who are to paſs the winter here. It is even rumoured, and not without probability, that they are intended to aſſiſt the Chouns, on the neighbouring coaſt of Brittany, who are in very conſiderable force, and who become daily more and more formidable to the Republicans. They have lately penetrated to St Brieuc, opened the priſons, and put the municipality to the ſword. Three hundred Engliſh carpenters debarked yeſterday for the purpoſe of erecting temporary barracks to lodge the Ruſſians.—The ſtates of the iſland, with a liberality which reflects high honour upon them, have ceded the General Hoſpital, which can contain about 1000 men. The Wallace, Argyle, Limerick, and Banffſhire fencibles, will leave us to make room for our northern auxiliaries: The Wexford militia and the Royal Garriſon battalion alone will remain.

Letter from Quebec, dated 10th September laſt, to a Houſe in Liverpool.

"We have had uncommon fine weather for harveſt, moſt of the crops are already houſed and will prove very productive; wheat in particular will be both abundant and excellent in quality; ſhould no demands come from your ſide it muſt rate low during the winter months, and will be ſhipped at low rates."

GREENOCK—Nov. 22.

Laſt night arrived here the Two Friends, M'MILLAN, (one of the fleet) from Oporto, ſailed thence the 28th October, under convoy of the Aurora frigate, Captain CAULFIELD. On the 2d inſt. in lat. 44, about 8 Weſt, fell in with a Britiſh frigate, which he thinks was the Galatea, with her foremaſt and bowſprit gone; ſhe had encountered a dreadful gale the day before, when the whole fleet ſeparated from the Aurora, except Capt. M'MILLAN. The Aurora took the Galatea in tow till they opened the Engliſh Channel, when ſhe had got up a jury foremaſt, and made the beſt of her way for port. The fleet originally conſiſted of 12 ſail. His Majeſty's ſchooner Nelly, a few days before they ſailed, brought in a Spaniſh privateer.

NEWCASTLE—Nov. 23.

On Saturday morning laſt 4 companies of the 9th regiment of foot arrived at Shields, in the Babet from the Helder, and immediately marched into this town, where they at preſent remain expecting a rout. The appearance of theſe brave fellows on their firſt arrival very forcibly indicated the fatigues and hardſhips they have undergone. Their loſſes in Holland were very great. They deſcribe the country as being in many parts middle deep in mud and water, and many gallant fellows, overcome with fatigue and watching, abſolutely laid themſelves down on their march and periſhed in theſe inhoſpitable quagmires. A liberal ſubſcription was opened by the gentlemen of this town, to ſupply the men with immediate neceſſaries. The Babet ſailed again yeſterday.

The outward-bound Weſt India, Liſbon and Mediterranean fleets ſailed Wedneſday from Portſmouth.

The EARL of HOPETOUN has been pleaſed to preſent Mr JAMES CRICHTON, Preacher of the Goſpel, to the church and pariſh of Wamphray, in the preſbytery of Lochmaben, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. Mr WM. SINGER to Kirkpatrick-juxta, in the ſame preſbytery.

Friday night, JAMES STEVENS, indicted to ſtand trial before the High Court of Juſticiary for ſtealing a cow, and a deſerter from the military, made their eſcape out of the tolbooth of this city.—STEVENS has been retaken, committed to jail, and is to be tried before the High Court of Juſticiary on the 9th December.

ANDREW HOLMES is indicted to ſtand trial before the High Court of Juſticiary on the 9th December.—He is accuſed of ſhop-breaking.

On Thurſday the ſick and wounded were landed from the Ruſſian man of war in Leith Roads, and conveyed to the Infirmary in coaches. Two of them have ſince died.

On the 18th curt. the Coldingham Volunteers, at a full muſter, unanimouſly agreed to give a week's pay towards the relief of the widows, wives, and children of our brave countrymen who have ſuffered in Holland.

On Saturday afternoon, NAPPER TANDY, and three other ſtate priſoners, were brought from on board the Loftus packet, at the Pigeon-houſe, Dublin, along the circular road, and lodged in Kilmainham goal.

The brigade of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers are to have a grand field-day, in compliment to Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, in the courſe of a few days.

AYR—November 20.

On Thurſday laſt the colours of the Perthſhire militia were preſented to them by her Grace the DUCHESS of ATHOLE, and conſecrated by prayer by the Rev. Dr. WM. DALRYMPLE; the officers and men were then addreſſed in a ſuitable ſpeech by the DUKE of ATHOLE, Colonel of the regiment. A public dinner was given at the barracks, to which a number of gentlemen and ladies of the town and neighbourhood were invited, and in the evening a ball and ſupper by his Grace, at the King's Arms Inn.

On Monday the Duke and Ducheſs ſet off for the Iſle of Man, by the way of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright.

The Swediſh galliot that was driven on ſhore to the north of the bar, on the 7th inſtant, as formerly mentioned, has been unloaded and brought into the harbour, with the loſs of her keel. The evening on which ſhe was driven on ſhore, the Duke of Athole, with that active humanity which reflects the greateſt honour on his elevated rank, went to the beach immediately on hearing of the unfortunate event, where he remained under a tempeſt of wind and rain, animating the exertions of thoſe who were endeavouring to ſave the crew, which was at laſt happily effected by three ſhipmaſters, a carpenter, and a fiſher, all belonging to the port; who, at the imminent riſk of their lives, went off in a boat and brought them all ſafe on ſhore.

His Grace placed a guard on the beach, and tendered to the unhappy ſufferers whatever money they might be in want of, with any other comfort in his power.—He next day ſent for one of the ſhipmaſters, to expreſs in a particular manner his thanks for their generous and heroic exertions, which he would have accompanied with pecuniary reward had their ſtation in life permitted their acceptance of it; he however gave a preſent in money to the other two men, who ſhared the danger with them.

—D I E D.—

At Arbroath, on the 21ſt current, very much regretted, the Rev. Mr PATRICK ROSE, minister of the Epiſcopal Church there.

On the 14th inſtant, at Kemback House, Mrs AGNES LAW, widow of the late George Macgill of Kemback, Eſq.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH.—

Nov. 23. Peggy, Baker, from London, malt—Expedition, Cumming, from Alloa, ſpirits—Helen, Wiſhart, from St Petersburgh, goods—and five ſloops with coals.

—CLEARED OUT.—

Nov. 23. Providence, Innes, for Limekilns, goods—Hull Packet, Dunbar, for Hull, do.—Clyde, Stewart, for Greenock, do.—Peggy, Buchan, for Aberdeen, do.—Peggy, Milne, for Aberdeen, do.—Supply, Anderſon, for Dunbar, do—Sprightly, Taylor, for London, do.

THE TICKET, No. 765,
IN THE PRESENT IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
Drawn a Prize of
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,
Divided into Four Eighths and Eight Sixteenths,
Was Sold at the Office of
SCOTT, SMITH, STEIN, & CO.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH,
Where the fortunate holders will receive their money.
TICKETS and SHARES, in variety of Numbers, warranted undrawn, continue on Sale.

ALSO,

TICKETS and SHARES for the enſuing BRITISH STATE LOTTERY.

PROFESSIONAL CONCERT,
GEORGE STREET ASSEMBLY ROOM.

FROM the univerſal approbation with which this favourite entertainment was received by the Public laſt ſeaſon, and in compliance with the wiſh of a great majority of the Subſcribers, it is propoſed, by the Conductors of the Profeſſional Concert, that it ſhall be renewed this winter on a ſimilar plan; and they flatter themſelves, their anxious endeavours to pleaſe the Public will meet with the ſame encouragement by which they were formerly honoured.

The number of Concerts during the ſeaſon will be EIGHT: And for theſe the terms to Subſcribers will be Two Guineas, which will entitle them to their own admiſſion, and to two Tickets; both of which, in the caſe of Gentlemen Subſcribers, will be transferable to Ladies only; but, in caſe of Ladies Subſcribers, one of the Tickets will be transferable to a Gentleman, if required.

Subſcription Papers are to be found at all the Muſic Shops; and the former Subſcribers are humbly requeſted to acquaint Meſſ. Corri, Stabilini, or any of the Conductors, whether they intend or not to continue their Subſcriptions for this ſeaſon.

The Concerts will be held once a fortnight, on the Tueſday evening; and the Performers beg leave to add, that every poſſible exertion will be made to gratify the Public with novelty and variety.

TO CURATORS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, AND OTHERS CURIOUS IN BOOKS.

THIS and four ſucceeding evenings, within Elliot's Rooms at the Croſs, will be ſold by auction, agreeable to printed Catalogues, the entire COLLECTION of BOOKS which belonged to Andrew Elliot, Eſq. of Greenwells.

* * The Muſic and Muſical Inſtruments will be ſold on Monday next—See a detached Catalogue.

Elliot's Rooms.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
WOOLLEN-DRAPER HATTER AND HOSIER,
Opposite the King's Arms, High Street,
EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and the Public, That he has received his STOCK for the WINTER TRADE, purchaſed by himſelf in London, and different manufacturing towns.—While he hopes the choice will meet their approbation, he believes the quality will ſecure a continuance of their favours.

WAR-OFFICE—November 2, 1799.

40th Ditto—Ensign James Shaw to be Lieutenant, vice Ford deceased. Robert F. M. Browne to be Ensign, vice Shaw. Corporal —— Eman, from the 2d life guards, to be Adjutant.

43d Ditto—Thomas Rogers to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Proctor, promoted.

45th Ditto—Captain William De Lancey, from the 17th light dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Guard, promoted.

50th Ditto—John Montgomery, Esq. late a Lieutenant in the regiment, to be Paymaster.

51st Ditto—Ensign D. O'Donel, from the North Mayo militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnstone, promoted.

56th Ditto—Lieutenant Edmund Rolfe Boggis, from the 30th foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Jacob, promoted.

58th Ditto—Ensign William Toole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Popham, promoted in the 28th foot. Robert Crausurd to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ingleby, promoted.

60th Ditto—Lieutenant James Finucane, from the 70th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dawnay, who exchanges. Lewis Foy, Esq. late a Lieutenant in the regiment, to be Paymaster.

62d Ditto—Richard Ed[illegible]ds to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Naylor, removed to the 1st dragoon guards.

63d Ditto—Ensign Richard Philbin to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett, deceased. Ensign John Stephens to be Lieutenant, vice M'Intosh, deceased. William Bennet to be Ensign, vice Philbin. Volunteer William Harries, from the 20th foot, to be Ensign, vice Stephens.

67th Ditto—Miles Chester to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rynd, promoted.

70th Ditto—Lieut. Honourable Thomas Dawnay, from the 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Finucane, who exchanges.

72d Ditto—Lieut. Simon Fraser to be Captain, by purchase.

79th Ditto—Lieut. Robert Barnewell, from the half-pay of the late 3d regiment of the Irish brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Craw, who exchanges.

82d Ditto—Lieut. Thomas Manners to be Captain-Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Copley, who retires. Ensign George Martin Leake to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Manners. Ensign Francis Thome, from the Warwick militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Leake. Lieut. Henry Pym, from the South Devon militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Durand, promoted in the Royal Cheshire regiment.

85th Ditto—Ensign Alexander Bruce, from the 48th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D'Hompesch, promoted.

87th Ditto—Ensign John Jefferis, from the 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pardy, who retires. Adolphus Dalrymple to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King, promoted in the 17th foot.

90th Ditto—Lieutenant —— Stanton, from the half-pay of the late 4th regiment of the Irish brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, who exchanges.

92d Regiment of Foot.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Samuel M'Kée, from the half-pay of the late 99th foot, vice Todd, promoted. Ensign Ronald Macdonald, without purchase, vice Macpherson, promoted. Ensign Dugald Campbell.

To be Ensigns—Peter Wilkie, without purchase, vice Lee, promoted. Lieut. William Mackay, from the Reay fencibles, without purchase, vice Holmes, promoted. Alexander Anderson, late of Sutherland fencibles, without purchase, vice Bent, promoted. Lieut. —— Duddingstone, from the fencibles, vice R. Macdonald. Robert Campbell, without purchase, vice D. Compbell.

Scotch Brigade—Major Gordon Skelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Ferrier, deceased, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Gillespie to be Major, vice Skelly. Captain William Cullen, from the half-pay of the 53d foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Johnston, who exchanges.

Royal Garrison Battalion—Quarter-Master Samuel Salter, from the 12th foot, to be Ensign, vice Bradley, whose appointment does not take place.

7th West India Regiment—Lieut. J. S. Colepepper, from the 21st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges.

10th Ditto—Francois Martineau to be Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Ditto—Capt. Charles M'Carthy, from the half-pay of the late 2d regiment of Irish Brigade, to be Captain, vice Speddings, who exchanges.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 14th October 1797, and 12th January 1799.

21st Regiment of Light Dragoons.

For Kingston Egan, *to* be Cornet, by purchase, vice *Spearman*, promoted,—read Kingston Egan, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice *Spawforth*, promoted.

For Robert Blades, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice *Spawforth*, promoted,—read Robert Blades, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice *Spearman*, promoted.

MALTA.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated the 20th of Aug. 1799.

If Lord Nelson could possibly have spared sufficient ships to have formed a complete blockade, this island would have been long since taken; but he has had too many calls for them, and we have had too many difficulties to encounter, and been opposed by too many obstacles to succeed in any of our reiterated efforts to carry a place which is, without exception, one of the best fortified by nature and art in the known world.

The tempests which we encountered the whole of the last winter were marked by a violence which had not occurred for 30 years; and so constant and severe were the gales of wind, that it was impossible the ships could keep their stations, and we were frequently compelled to lay too under storm sails. This encouraged the French General to persevere in a resistance, which would otherwise have been useless, and especially as the troops under his command, reduced by death and disease, were clamorous to surrender. But when the revolution happened in Naples, their courage was revived, and as it was expected a similar event would happen in Sicily, the French General had all the advantage of a reinforcement, in such an expectation.

Yet notwithstanding these reverses, we had nearly succeeded, and should certainly have obtained possession of the island, but for an unfortunate quarrel between two of the principal men in Valetta at the very moment that a preconcerted plan of co-operation, which Capt. Ball had arranged with the inhabitants, was going to be executed. This unlucky dispute compelled us to defer the enterprize until next day. In the interim the French General discovered the plot, and ordered about 40 of the party to be shot. Our next plan was to scale the walls, and our people offered to lead the van and volunteer the forlorn party, but the Maltese soon convinced us that they were not equal to so desperate an enterprize, nor are they to be condemned for not hazarding it, for being badly nourished, and their strength weakened by disease and want of sustenance, their minds naturally influenced by such debility, were deprived of that courage and energy which are essential to stimulate it to heroic action. The armed peasants, very much to their credit, have served the whole of the last winter, inclement as it was, without either pay or cloathing being allowed them—bread, and a few Sardinias, which are inferior to our pilchard, were their only nourishment, or rather their only means of keeping life and soul together; for nourishment is too good a term for such a meagre diet. Also an epidemic fever broke out among them, and in a short time reduced our force to full one third less in number than those we are besieging. Thus both parties are obliged to remain on the defensive, and so they must continue until a superior force can be sent to enable them to renew their efforts with any prospect of success.

The following circumstance may be depended on as a fact:—The Captain of a West India vessel returning unexpectedly, after several months absence, to his home at Deptford, and not finding his Cara Sposa in his parlour, ran up stairs with all the speed of impatient affection to her dressing-room—Horror of horrors! A spruce brown wig lay carelessly on the toilet of the absent lady. Seeing before his face the evident proof, as he deemed it, of his own dishonour, the Captain was in a paroxysm of fury. The bell rings violently. The lady's maid makes her appearance. *Where is your infamous mistress? To what paramour does that ornament belong?* The girl protested, and called Heaven to witness, that her mistress was chaste as ice, as pure as snow—but when she attempted to persuade the irritated husband that the peruke was actually the property of his lady, and that she was in the habit of decorating not his head but her own, he remained in vacant astonishment till the arrival of his wife. Her perfect innocence of demeanour, her unfeigned joy at his return, her confirmation of the girl's narration, and, above all, the ocular demonstration offered him by the investiture of the alarming appendage on her own person, put an end to his perturbation of mind, and turned all the torrent of his wrath against the demons of fashion which had occasioned it.

The following anecdote is not mentioned in the life of Sir Richard Steele, but rests on very incontrovertible tradition in the borough of Stockbridge in Hampshire. Sir Richard, when candidate for that borough, had a very powerful opposition to contend with. Having made an entertainment for the burghers and their wives, at which he was very gay and facetious; he took a large apple, stuck it full of guineas, and declared it the prize of the man whose wife should be first brought to bed after that day nine months. This merry offer of so golden an apple was so well liked, especially by the good women, that they would not let their husbands rest till they voted for the Knight, and he was accordingly returned.

LINES BY Mr SHERIDAN,

ON HIS RETURN HOME FROM A ROUTE AT THE BEAUTIFUL MRS CREW'S.

No more shall mirth my bosom swell,
But sadness mark each hour;
With me shall pining silence dwell,
For I'm love's blighted flower.

No more will sweet content be mine,
No more the joyous lay;
Sad shall my languid cheek recline,
And sighs tell forth the day.

Unpitied I am doom'd to breathe
My salt'ring love-sick tale:
Around my front I'll twine a wreath,
Of willow leaves so pale.

Might I intreat of that soft hair,
One glossy ringlet sweet,
I'll guard it as love's relic rare;
Love should the present greet.

Frown not, ador'd angelic maid,
At love the most refin'd;
Pity the heart you have betray'd,
The urchin God is blind.

Could I in *secret* breathe a strain
To my fond soul's delight,
'Twould partly meliorate my pain,
And cheer the gloom of night.

'Twould prove that tho' fond hope seems fled,
And *fate* has seal'd my *doom*,
I'm not in *galling fetters* led,
Till silent in the tomb.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Nov. 20.—James Taylor, Merchant in Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in the Black Bull Inn there on the 29th November, at noon, to name an interim factor; and on the 19th December, to chuse a trustee.

Creditors of James Bulloch, Farmer and Grazier at Newlands, &c. to meet in the King's Arms Inn, Glasgow, on the 4th December, at noon, to consider on a proposal for withdrawing the sequestration, &c.

—— Hugh Mackay, Coppersmith in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 12th December, to consider on matters of importance.—No dividend.

—— David Steuart, Merchant in Leith, to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 9th December, at one P. M. to chuse new Commissioners, &c.

—— William Connell, sen. and jun. Cattle-dealers in Nethertrees, Lochwinnoch, to meet in William Crawford's, vintner there, on the 7th December, at noon, to decide on important matters.

KELSO PRICES OF GRAIN, Nov. 15.

Wheat	79s od to 86s 6d	Barley	26s 6d to 35s od
Pease	41s od to 43s od	Oats	25s od to 30s od
Per boll of 6 Win. bushels.		Per boll of 7½ Winc. bush.	

New Wheat, 47s. to 51s. 6d.

KELSO BUTCHER MEAT.

Per lib of 17½ oz English, or 16 oz Scotch—or stone of 17½ lbs English, or 14 English stone.

Beef, per lib	4 d to 5 d	Pork	6 d to o d
Mutton	3½d to 4½d	Veal	6 d to 7 d

Lamb, 4d to 5d.

BERWICK PRICES OF GRAIN, Nov. 16.

Per bollof six Winchester bushels.

Wheat	80s od to 84s od	Barley	27s od to 31s od
New do	44s od to 60s od	Oats	22s od to 25s od

BERWICK BUTCHER MEAT.

Per lib of 16 oz English.

Beef	4 d to 5 d	Veal	o d to 7 d
Mutton,	4 d to 5 d	Pork, per stone	6 d

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th December, 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of BERRY-HOLE, LUNQUHAT, WESTER LUMBENNY, LOCHYHEADS, MAIRSLAND, and others, with the teinds and pertinents of the same, all lying in the parishes of Abdie, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh, and as presently possessed by the following tenants, viz. Berryhole, by John Finlayson; Wester Lumbenny, by Peter Arnot; Lumquhat and Lochyheads by Robert Arnot; and Mairsland, by Andrew Young.

The farm of Lumquhat Mains, will be out of lease at Martinmas next, when a purchaser may enter to the possession thereof.—It contains 200 acres, and is contiguous to the farm of Lochyheads.

The whole of the above lands contain near 900 Scots acres, and the present rent thereof is only about 753l. 8s. Sterling: but as all the lands are capable of great improvement, a considerable rise of rent may be expected at the expiry of the leases.

The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford several Freehold Qualifications in the county of Fife.

There are some old trees on part of the lands, and there are several excellent situations for houses. The lands will be sold either altogether or in such lots as may be most agreeable to purchasers.

The writings and conditions of sale, with rentals, and measurments of the lands, are in the hands of Mr James Walker W. S. to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

At Reduced Prices, fixed as under.

LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF ARGYLL AND EDINBURGH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon *Monday the 2d day of December* 1799, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the Lake of Lochow, within 12 miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunaw, where an iron furnace is erected by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages, both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with limestone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access by good roads.

The Mansion-House is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the Lake, and Islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The Office Houses are large and commodious, and all lately built, and there is an excellent Garden of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The Pleasure Grounds and Plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the Natural Woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable, and the whole premises in the highest order.

This estate abounds with game, and the Lake of Lochow and river of Awe (which are part of its boundaries), afford salmon, and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about L.560 Sterling, including casualties; *but by a late survey and report of Mr Langlands, land surveyor (ready to be shown), the rent upon nineteen years leases is estimated at L.761. 14s. 6d. exclusive of the rent of two mills and a public-house.* The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of L.3900.

The upset price is now to be L.20,000 Sterling.

N. B. If purchasers incline, a Qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

ALSO,

The LANDS of DUNAUCH, with the Shielings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore, and shire of Argyll; the present rent whereof is about L.105 Sterling.

The lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement; and there is a stool of natural wood upon them, that has not been cut these 40 years, besides planted wood very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at L.610 Sterling.

The upset price to be L.3600.

For further particulars application may be made to John Spottiswoode, Esq. Sackville Street, London; Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet.

ADJOURNMENT

THE SALE of the LANDS of BOWLINGREEN, near Leith, advertised to take place on Monday the 2d of next month, is POSTPONED.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA AND VALUABLE ESTATE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of January 1800, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of POWIS-LOGIE, with the Mansion-house, Gardens, and Salmon Fishings on the River Forth, lying in the parish of Logie, and counties of Clackmannan and Perth.—The Lands are pleasantly situated in a fertile vale on the north of the river Forth. They consist of about 350 Scots acres, whereof about 330 acres are a rich carse soil, subdivided into regular and well-fenced inclosures.

The mansion-house is modern; the gardens, lawn, and surrounding policy, are laid out with equal convenience and taste; and the offices, which are extensive, formed on a superior plan. A Threshing Mill was lately erected in the court of offices, with a full command of water, the machinery whereof is adapted and used for grinding of oats, bruising malt, and making barley; which, as the lands are free from multure, merits attention both in point of convenience, and saving of labour and expence.

There is a considerable quantity of wood on the estate, and Copper Ore in the high grounds. The value of the Fishing is increased, from its vicinity to the mansion-house. The proprietor has a right to the teinds.

The public burdens are L.9: 6: 8d. Scots of feu-duty, with one chalder of malt, according to the fiars of bear; the cess about L.6: 8: 4½.—The stipend 3 bolls bear, with 4s. 1d. of vicarage; and the schoolmaster's salary 16s. 8d.

The property holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the county of Clackmannan.

The whole lands are within three miles of Stirling, four of the town and harbour of Alloa; but there is an excellent landing place at one of the lower farms, where the proprietor is exclusively entitled to levy dues, and for which he has been offered a very high rent, were he to erect draw-kilns for burning lime stones, and for which a ready sale would at all times be procured.

A considerable part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

The proprietor will give orders, on application at the house, for shewing the lands, and will be ready to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

Information may also be procured by applying to James Campbell, Esq. solicitor, Prince's Court, Westminster; John Macnab, W.S. Edinburgh; or Rober Banks, writer, Stirling.

LUMLAITHEN.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR, *WITH A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.*

To be Sold by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 3d day of December next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THE ESTATE of LUMLAITHEN, for some time called Fintry, in the parish of Monyfieth, and county aforesaid. The lands contain about 416 acres, 70 or 80 of which are in wood and pasture, and the remainder arable. The house is large and commodious, and, with some alterations and repairs, may be made a most convenient and comfortable residence for a large family.

The farm offices are uncommonly complete and substantial. The whole estate is completely inclosed and subdivided, and is in the highest state of cultivation, and (except a small detached part let to substantial tenants) may, together with the house, garden, and offices, be all entered to at Martinmas first. The plantations are in the most thriving state, and the situation, on the banks of a remarkably fine trouting stream, adorned with hanging woods, is uncommonly beautiful, dry, and healthy. There are two roads to the turnpike leading from Dundee to Arbroath, Montrose, &c. by different approaches to the house, which is only four miles distant from the former populous and thriving town, remarkable for its excellent markets. The grounds, as well as the adjoining country, abound in game. The distance from the sea is only a mile and a half, by an excellent turnpike road, terminating in a fishing town, where there is excellent sea-bathing, and where coal and lime can be imported, and grain shipped, and adjoining to which there is a tract of links and sands for twelve miles along the shore, excellently adapted for riding or airing in all seasons. The estate affords a Freehold Qualification, and the rent roll and valuation put on it (the greater part not having been under lease for upwards of fifty years) by persons of the most acknowledged skill, are to be seen in the hands of Mess. Fothringham and Pearson, writers to the signet, who will treat for a sale by private bargain.—The title-deeds are complete.

The house and lands will be shown by William Corsar, overseer on the spot.

The whole Farm Stock and Crop may be had by a purchaser at a valuation; or if this should not be agreeable, the same will be disposed of by public roup, immediately after the sale of the lands.

FARM IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be Let by Private Bargain, on a Lease for Nineteen Years,

THE FARM of MAINS of GORTHIE, as presently possessed by Duncan M'Andrew, (excepting the ground on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Crieff,) together with the Whole of the CHAPEL FARM, on the south side of the turnpike road, presently possessed by Andrew Ritchie.—These lands united will contain in whole about 237 acres of excellent ground, lying in a favourable situation, about ten miles west from Perth, on the side of the great turnpike road from thence to Crieff. The entry to the Mains of Gorthie to be at Martinmas 1799, and to the above Part of the Farm of Chapel at Martinmas 1800.

Proposals, in writing, may be addressed to Mr Duncan, W. S. Edinburgh, or Mr James Lorimer, factor on the estate of Moncrieffe, at Horsemill, near Perth; and such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret, if desired.

N. B.—*This farm, which was formerly advertised, is again become vacant by the unexpected death of the person who was lately preferred to the lease of it*

THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUNTERFEITS,

By the King's Patent.

MR R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, aware of the depredations made on every Public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his Invention, not to *recommend* but to *distinguish* WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD from spurious imitations.

Five years have now elapsed since Mr Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine. During this short period its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former example. Comparatively, there are few families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD has cured more persons afflicted with *Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach* and other *Painful Maladies*, than all the medicines ever before made public. It has obtained the approbation of many eminent men of the Faculty, and honoured with the unsolicited upport and recommendation of the first families in the kingdom

As the bottles, boxes, labels, and bills of direction of this original medicine are closely copied, and the words "By Royal Authority," artfully substituted for the words "By the King's Patent," it may elude common observation: Mr Johnston therefore recommends the afflicted to be particular in the purchase.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, is prepared and sold, in Pills and in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by the Inventor, R. Johnston, apothecary and chemist, No. 15. Green Street, Soho, London. It is distinguished from counterfeits "By the King's Patent," and the signature "R. Johnston," in his own hand-writing, on each label; sold also by his appointment, by ANDREW SMITH, No. 38. North Bridge, Husband, Elder, and Co. R. Scott, apothecary, Wm. Raeburn, and T. Spence, Edinburgh; Phorson, Berwick; Allan, Dundee; Inglis and Dixson, Dumfries; M'Intosh & Co. Inverness; Craigie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Meuness and M'Donald, Glasgow.

CHILBLAINS.

N. B. The Fluid Essence immediately allays their tormenting thing, and will assuredly prevent them from breaking, even when turned quite black; and if used according to the directions will absolutely cure them by three or four applications.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron of England, *To* Mr Ching, *Apothecary, Cheapside, near St Paul's.*

Sir,

I Do you the justice of acquainting you, that my son has derived *very material* benefit from your WORM MEDICINE. Having been attacked by worms above a year in the most formidable manner, and attended by a physician of great skill, my own personal friend, I ventured, but not without acquainting him, to administer your Medicine;—the consequence was, that my son was relieved from a LOAD which cannot with propriety be described, but which appeared to be the NEST of these pernicious animals;—and I further acquaint you, that from the ease and efficacy of the operation of your Medicine, I am encouraged to repeat it, if I perceive any of those symptoms with which I am well acquainted from very disagreeable experience. I have also recommended your Medicine to my friends, particularly a family with which I am nearly connected, where it has done very great service; and when we meet I shall acquaint you with more instances in which it has been attended with perfect success, especially among poor children.—I am, Sir,

Duke Street, Westminster, Nov. 12. 1798. } Your very obedient Servant, AR. MACDONALD.

From E. W. Maston, Esq. Hedley-Hall, Northumberland, *To* Mr Ching, *Apothecary, Cheapside, London.*

Sir,

I am happy to inform you that my daughter, aged eighteen years, has derived *the most surprising* benefit from your Worm Lozenges. She had long been weakly, pale, and emaciated; and though she felt an appetite to eat, yet the sight of meat was disgusting to her. Our best medical men differed in their opinions respecting her disorder; one pronounced it a *chronic* another strong tendency to an *atrophy*; but my apothecary conjectured it might arise from worms; and having heard the highest character of your Worm Lozenges, recommended a trial of them, which, in a very short time, evinced their efficacy, and removed her complaints.—Gratitude imposes on me the propriety of troubling you with this, which you are at liberty to use in any manner you please.

With great regard I remain, Sir,

Hedley-Hall, May 26. 1799. } Your obedient humble Servant, E. W. MASTON

As opening Physic on all occasions, CHING's PATENT WORM LOZENGES are superior to every other Medicine, will keep good any length of time, and in all climates.

Sold, Wholesale, at Ching's and Butler's Medicinal Warehouse, Cheapside, London; sold also by

Mr R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mess. Dickson, Dumfries; Landale and Co. Dundee; Craigie, Montrose; Garden and Innes, Aberdeen; Macdonald, Glasgow; Morison, Perth; Browning, Paisley; Alexander, Dunfermline; Dempster, Cupar-Fife; Nimmo, Greenock; Whiteside, Ayr;—and by the most respectable venders of Patent Medicines in every town in the three kingdoms, *with printed Directions signed by the Patentee*, in boxes at 2s. half boxes, 1s. 9d. and for the benefit of the poor in packets at 1s¾d.

LEAKE'S PATENT PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from T. March, Esq. to Tho. Taylor Surgeon, No. 9. New Bridge-Street, London.

Dear Sir,

I Wrote to you in October last, giving an account of a great and speedy cure performed by your *Leake's Patent Pills*, purchased at Mrs Senior's, of this place, in a very bad Case, desiring you, for the general good of mankind, to make the same public, to which you objected, on account of its being signed only with the initials of my name; this appeared a reasonable objection, but having since seen great and good effects from the use of your medicine, and the cure standing firm, I wish to do this away, by desiring you to use my name in confirmation of it, in any publications you may think proper; and as I understand the said pills are a very extraordinary and good remedy for the Yellow Fever, as well as the Yaws, be so good to send me a few dozen boxes for some of my friends abroad, in which you will oblige your grateful friend.

Sittingborne, Jan. 16. 1799. THOMAS MARCH.

To T. Taylor, Surgeon, No. 9, New Bridge Street, London.

Dear Sir,

WITH the Grace of God, and your Pills, I am at last (after lying at death's door almost six months) able to resume my business.—But I am now greatly elated with joy at the efficacious cure which your pills have made on me. I was given over by the Faculty, and at the point of death, when I was advised by a friend to try your pills, which I did with every success, and am now as well as ever I was in my life. I remain, Sir, with respect and obedience, your humble servant,

Norwich, May 13. 1799. DAVID REYNOLDS.

P. S. I will be much obliged to you if you would for the good of mankind publish this in the papers.

The above medicine is earnestly recommended to all persons who are in any doubt of their being entirely free of every infection, as it will most certainly eradicate completely every taint, of however long standing, or however disguised under the appearance of other disorders it may be: For Scorbutic, Glandular, and Cutaneous Complaints, it is also recommended to be taken, especially in the spring, summer, and fall.

Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, Thos. Taylor, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London, at his house, No. 9. New-Bridge-Street, where he will give advice without afee to persons taking these pills, and will answer patients letters, if post paid, on the same terms, observing in all cases the most inviolable secrecy, no person's name or case having been mentioned, but at their own particular request, by the Proprietor, during the course of more than 35 years that he has had the conducting of an extensive sale of the above medicine, and the practice arising therefrom. They are also sold, by his appointment, at Mr WATSON's, Bookseller, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr Mennons', printer, Glasgow; Mr Black's, Belfast; Mr Calwell's, Dublin; Mr Walker's, Newcastle; and by one person in every considerable town in England, &c. in boxes of only 2s. 9d. each, sealed up with full and plain directions.

N. B. Every box sold in Great Britain is sealed up with a Stamp, on which, by favour of the Commissioners, is printed at the Stamp-Office, *T. Taylor, No. 9. New Bridge Street*—to imitate which is felony, and all others are counterfeit.—*

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	32 6	2½ U		*Dublin*	12
Lisbon	63½			*Barbadoes*	—
Oporto	96½				